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## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

A woman does not begin to come around until she has promised to obey.

I guess mine will be a real panama. It is to cost about \$40,000,000.—Uncle Sam.

Measure a man by his every-day conduct rather than by his extraordinary exertions.

Hands up. How many of you know what they are fighting about down in Venezuela?

Men are continually going up against schemes that look like more money and less work.

The man who isn't being fooled by anybody else generally puts in a good deal of time deceiving himself.

The new King of Saxony is 70 years old. There seems to be one place left where the boys aren't getting all the good jobs.

From the eagerness with which Boers and British are falling on each other's necks, it is evident that each is grateful for the help given to let the other go.

Rockefeller's recent investment of a large sum of money in a bicycle factory may be taken as an indication that he begs leave to differ and is willing to back it up.

An exchange says that a person's chances of being struck by lightning are very slender. The use of the proposition "after" in place of "of" is suggested as an improvement in that statement.

An eastern physician says that members of his profession can be bribed and that "they will do a lot for money." Here is a man who knows he has his price and does not wish to be selfish about it.

The Sultan says Turkey has books enough, for which reason he will not permit the publication of any more in that country. It will now be necessary for the Turkish poets to become captains of industry.

Emperor William says that when a German can look into the eyes of the empress he ought to have inspiration enough to last him a lifetime. How nice it must be for her if the emperor talks like that when company is not present.

Whenever the courts of this country shall administer justice with the same promptness, certainty, fearlessness and with as little regard for persons as is the case in the courts of England, after which ours were patterned, lynching will cease in the United States, but until then it will be a standing reproach to the people and their machinery of justice.

A Wilmington, Del., belle is "the most talked-about woman of that city," because she rode astride at the horse show. Woman indeed remains in barbaric bondage so long as she cannot do a sensible thing without being rendered conspicuous. Health, safety and good form all demand the abolishment of the awkward and antiquated side saddle. If riding is to increase with the release of the horse from carriage service, women everywhere ought to revolt against the barbaric prejudice which deprives them of the best enjoyment and best benefits of this noblest of exercises.

It is not shade alone that makes it cooler under a tree in summer. The coolness of the tree itself helps, for its temperature is about 45 degrees Fahrenheit, at all times, as that of the human body is a fraction more than 98 degrees. So a clump of trees cools the air as a piece of ice cools the water in a pitcher. That is why the Legislature has authorized the park authorities of New York City to plant trees in the tenement districts. If the air can be made cooler and purer by the trees fewer children will die of heat ailments. As 4,000 more children die in New York during June, July, August and September than in any other similar period in the year, the importance of adopting every known means to save life is undisputed.

Every town occasionally puts on a play for the edification of the public which is not announced on the billboards. A village in New York renders the following performance in which the Baptist preacher and a jealous young man play leading roles: The play opens at the church picnic. The minister, an unmarried man, is the vogue. Moreover, he is susceptible. Captured and cornered by the church organist, he discourses all the day long of love's young dream. And now the villain appears. The organist's steady company shows up. He behaves rudely and his wrath is as the wrath of Achilles. The next act is brief but tragic. It is on the following Sunday. The jealous lover lays for the preacher and wallows the ecclesiastic sorely. Then comes the curtain raiser in the police court with the villain in the dock. The populace, rent into opposing factions according to creed, fill and overflow the right and left wings of the stage. Here the telegraph instrument stopped. But it is easy to guess the sequel. Questioned by the judge, the prisoner glares at the minister and the organist and lowering his voice to the floor, huskily exclaims: "Not guilty!" Pursued by the inex-

orable law he goes to the calaboose rather than pay his fine while the minister and the organist marry and live happily ever after. The only default of the entire entertainment is to be found in the failure of the preacher to flail the jealous young son of Bellai who attacked him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier just prior to his recent departure to Europe spoke of the Alaskan boundary question as a serious danger to British and American relations and a "menace of open conflict." It need not become a menace, however, unless the British government seeks to make it such. It is Great Britain, not the United States, which in this instance is seeking to alter boundary lines. Briefly stated, the British contention is that the boundary of south-eastern Alaska, instead of following a line ten marine leagues (thirty-four and one-half statute miles) from the coast line proper, leaps from headland to headland at a distance of ten leagues from the outlining capes and promontories. Such a line would bring the British boundary much nearer the Pacific and would give Great Britain control of important estuaries and fords leading to the sea. This claim, which was never advanced until 1898, is not supported either by the original treaties, by the maps and charts of cartographers or by any argument recognizable to reason. The United States possessions in this territory are precisely what the Russian possessions were prior to their purchase and the meaning of the original treaty negotiated between Russia and Great Britain in 1825 is unmistakable. It must be patent to the State Department that there can be no yielding of American rights on this point. The boundary question, it is said, is about to be brought up again for final negotiations. Whatever may be required to secure a common survey of the boundary and a friendly demarcation of the line with scientific accuracy should be done; but from the essential point at issue there can be no recession. The evidence in support of the American claim is overwhelming.

The great value of salt as an antiseptic and the fact that nature appears to have made it an essential ingredient in the food of nearly all animals have made the medical profession very hospitable toward new theories or discoveries regarding its therapeutic qualities. The doctors in fact are never unprepared for the announcement of some extraordinary cure effected by the use of this widely distributed compound. That pneumonia can be cured by pumping an 8 per cent sodium chloride solution at temperatures ranging from 120 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit into the lungs, however, naturally taxes the credulity of most physicians.

This achievement was announced by Dr. W. Byron Conkley, of Chicago, in a paper read by him before the American Medical Association at the recent convention at Saratoga. That such a saline solution would be death to all bacteria and would also have an antiseptic effect upon diseased tissue will be readily conceded. It is a question of getting the solution into the lungs in such a way that the patient could stand the treatment. Dr. Conkley claims to have solved this problem by the use of an instrument invented by himself, which introduces the solution into the lungs through punctures made by a fine gold needle. After the salt solution destroys the bacteria and cools to the temperature of the body it is claimed that it is absorbed in the blood and does not clog up the lungs. In doing this it protects the red corpuscles against destruction by the poisons of pneumonia. Physicians are naturally skeptical regarding the effectiveness of this treatment, for the reason that in the attempts that have been made to wash out the lungs with salt solutions the patients have been unable to stand it. The demonstrations before the association at Saratoga, however, are claimed to have shown the Conkley method to be a success. If future tests should more firmly establish the effectiveness and practicability of his treatment Dr. Conkley will have scored a great advance in medical science and will have conferred a great boon upon humanity.

### HOW THE SWORD-SWALLOWER SWALLOWS HIS SWORD.



The sword swallower really does swallow his sword, which rests inside him as shown in the cut. Long practice enables him to do his feat in safety. Sometimes a rubber tip is slipped on the sword's point before swallowing. Accompanying cut is from the Scientific American, and shows the position of a swallowed sword.

New Brand. "Say," called the hardware drummer to the proprietor of the railway restaurant, "there is something wrong with this sandwich."

"Oh, I guess yes," said the traveler. "Why, the blamed thing is so soft I can actually bite a piece out of it without breaking my teeth."

No man ever realizes how much trash he owns until he moves.

## PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

### POPULAR FALLACY EXPLODED.

By William Howe Tolman, LL.D.  
None of the popular fallacies of the day seems to me to be so utterly lacking in even a semblance of truth as that "Two Persons Can Live on Less than One." When a man marries and takes upon himself the support of two persons instead of one, he forms technically, if not literally, a household. He is no longer a single individual; he is the head of a house. Now when a start is made, when a young man from one home takes a young woman from another home and these two form a third, a new house or covering is necessary. Here is a new rent tax for the first expense that is outside and in excess of the rent formerly paid by them or paid for them by their respective families. Next comes food and clothing. One-half of the cost of living in food, and two persons cannot possibly eat less than one. It is also more important for a home-maker and his mate to eat better food than ever before; for they are now members of the body politic, and to be efficient members of society, contributing their share to the common stock of public good, as well as to enjoy their own work and pleasure, they must be well nourished.

Even in this one item of clothes is the whole question answered. For it is now necessary for the head of a household to have suitable clothing for one who is but a bachelor. And in addition to his own, there is the wardrobe of the wife. The same thing applies to her as a married woman as to him as a married man. She is of more importance than before and needs more important robes and mantles, better bonnets, better shoes.

And now what of amusements and recreations? Even here it is impossible to keep the expenditure for two below that formerly spent for the one. Although the massing of our population in cities has made possible provision for communal amusements and recreations, twice one still equals two, and two seats at the theater cost twice as much as one, two tickets to the art exhibition, two suppers, two of anything cost twice as much as one, and no sophistry can change the mathematical exactness of this equation. And what of the poor poor? Can they, think you, buy two loaves of cheap bread for less than one? Is their soup or stew bought for fewer pennies because it must feed two mouths, nourish two bodies, instead of one? Both are wage-earners here—both have to be, oftentimes; but even then the fallacy is less cruel; for often the combined wage is none too much for the two.

No, a household demands money for rent, for food and clothing, and for those "extras" that are so dear to us all; it demands time and intelligence in the spending of this money, and a spirit of unity and helpfulness to make the whole a successful undertaking. Artemus Ward said: "Always live within your means, even if you have to borrow money to do it," and he who starts life as a home-builder with a fallacious idea that two can live on less than one must perform become either an inveterate borrower or stretch his income to meet much larger demands than he at first contemplated.

### THE MINISTER AT THE DEAD LINE.

By Denis Wortman, D. D.  
What encouragement is there for bright young men to enter the ministry? Are they encouraged by the thought that when they are qualified by rich experiences their services may likely end? Young men want a business that will largely keep through life. Will they not reason out that in some other sphere they can all through life be doing for the Master in some other calling? To-day there are hardly half a dozen absolutely flourishing theological seminaries in the land! In vain do the boards of education plead! It is not a prevalent skepticism that is so keeping them away. There never has been in our land a more consecrated Christianity than to-day! The unreliability of a stable service is everywhere suggesting to earnest, strong, far-seeing young men that possible deadline—that possible ending of life when it should live the most! That deadline! It is the horror of many a minister. No wonder the fine, ambitious Christian fellow says: "No, I want to live so I can work. I want to work so I can live long for the work. I will not imperil my usefulness after I am in the 40's." Of course a mistake; he ought to walk by faith. Well, so ought the church he serves!

Now, one way is for the churches to make the unsettling of pastors harder. True, strong men and women of the church should stand by one another in defense. In the Congregational Church the individual congregation has full sway, receiving or not, as it may please them, advice of the council. In the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches the presbytery or class has decided authority, though temperately exercised. In the Epis-

### ONLY WOMAN VETERINARY SURGEON IN THE WORLD.

A tiny woman, less than five feet tall in her high heeled "colonials," graceful, slender, low voiced, attractive Mrs. M. Nonne Nicholson has chosen for herself a life calling, a profession seldom included among the possible opportunities for women. She is the only woman veterinary surgeon in the world. A New York woman once attempted to qualify herself in this direction, but failed to study more than a short time. No other woman, so far as known, has done work of this kind.

To Mrs. Nicholson, however, the work



seems quite natural and ordinary. Endowed always with a passionate love of the smaller animals, her childhood, of which was passed in Ravenswood, Long Island, N. Y., was deprived of indulgences in the way of four footed friends and comrades. Marrying, while still almost a child, the nature loving girl decided to have plenty of animal companionship henceforth, and at once began to cherish and study cat and dog pets. Her husband being a traveling man, away from home much of the time, Mrs. Nicholson says she began to "amuse herself" by treating the sick animals of her neighbors; her love for the "little people" of the animal world gave her splendid success in this direction. Just how and when the idea of professional study in the line of veterinary surgery took possession of her mind she hardly knows. But two years ago she determined upon this course of action, and entered Chicago Veterinary College, from which she will graduate next March. Much previous study, informal but thorough

copal Church the personal advice of the bishop, his acquaintance with all his parishes and clergy, his knowledge of the desirability of parochial changes, give his wise and kindly suggestions unusual weight, and here and there he can usually bring together the vacant parish and desirable unemployed clergyman. The Methodist seem to have the best method. To be sure they contemplate frequent changes, though now more conservatively than formerly. But every year their bishops and presiding elders consider the requirements of every church and every minister, and no minister can be retired from active duty somewhere without vote of his conference; the presiding elder must give every minister some work to do.

The final outcome is that all the churches need to undertake a definite pensioning of deserving clergymen who are out of work and salary and who need support. In strict justice, considering that universally their salaries are so small, there should be a system of pensioning surely, in cases of need, in line with pension systems in the army and navy, in educational institutions, and in government civil service. Churches should make generous annual offerings to this cause, just as to missions and like causes. Then each denomination should have its large endowment fund, with its interest to help make up for the annual deficiencies. I know of no other line in which a rich man can turn his wealth that will compare with this misunderstood, neglected and deserving charity.

### MODERN EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

By Hon. Delos Fall, of Michigan.

We are on the eve of great and important changes in our educational methods, especially those which apply to the education of the pupils in our rural communities. The farmer's boy is awaking to the thought that, unless he takes advantage of at least a good high school education, he will be sadly handicapped in the race of life.

As a worthy contribution to this idea the farmers of Michigan last year sent 17,772 of their sons and daughters as non-resident pupils to neighboring high schools. For the privilege of crossing the boundary line between their own district and that of the high school they paid in non-resident tuition fees \$87,840. Besides this amount they paid at least on an average of \$50 for each pupil to cover the cost of transportation, books and extra clothing, thus making an extra expenditure aggregating nearly a million dollars, and this after these farmers had paid their regular and ordinary school taxes.

The character of our education must change with the coming of the years of this highly practical age. We have educated the mind to think and trained the vocal organs to express the thought, and we have forgotten or overlooked the fact that in about four times out of five the practical man expresses his thought by the hand rather than by mere words. It is time that the calling and labor of the carpenter and the architect were raised to the dignity of that of the lawyer, and this our modern school must do. In other words, manual training must occupy a larger place in our search for better educational methods with which to meet the demands of this new age.

### FORCE TO PRESERVE DISCIPLINE.

By Justice Luke J. Connotton.

The father is guardian of his child and custodian of its welfare, and as such has absolute control of it inside the law.

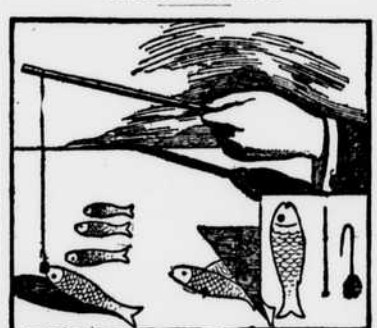
In regard to children who depart to regions unknown until far into the night, against the wishes of their fathers, I believe measures of prevention too strong cannot be taken, provided they stop short of positive cruelty.

Inhuman treatment I do not approve of, and would not tolerate for a moment if it appeared before me in my judicial capacity. But where moral persuasion fails, it is surely right and lawful for a father to enforce commands of such importance by more strenuous means.

Although the husband's control of his wife is more limited and conditional than the father's control of his child, it is nevertheless real and justified. To the woman he marries a man gives all that he holds most dear—honor, reputation and name. These it is only natural to expect her to guard jealously. Should pleading and argument prove insufficient, it is eminently right that a husband should use proper force to obtain compliance with his demands and commands.

Affecting as it does his whole life, present and future, a man should not allow the honor of his family to be in any degree endangered by acts of his wife or child. It is too important and vital a matter to be trifled with or lightly treated. Most of us have little else beside honor, and this we must keep at all reasonable hazards.

### ELECTRIC FISHING.



This is a very amusing game, especially for the little ones. Let us first prepare our outfit. Take a stick of wood about twelve inches long, to serve as a pole, a piece of thread is the line, and the hook is made of a pin, as shown in the illustration. On the head of the pin a round piece of sealing wax is used as bait. Cut small fish out of thin paper and draw mouth, gills, etc., with the help of a colored pencil. Place the fish on a table and start to fish. Each one has his own hook and line. He who gets the most fish gets a prize. Everybody knows that rubbing a piece of sealing wax with a woolen cloth electrifies it, and then that it will attract light articles, such as paper. If you want to win be sure to electrify your bait.

Loans to Turkish Farmers. Turkey possesses an extensive system of agricultural banks under government management, the purpose of which is to furnish small loans to farmers. The capital is provided by a light annual tax on agricultural property. Principal agencies have been established in sixty-five cities, capitals of provinces (vilayets) or counties (sanjaks), and there are 803 branches in less important places.

Shrewd Reasoning. Noting that the multi-millionaire has backed the horses with unvarying loss all the afternoon, the habits of the race track make haste to bull the market on the next day.

"For," they reason, "one horse race, properly lost, can produce a corner in almost any kind of stocks the next morning."—Baltimore American.

There is some excuse for a woman putting on mourning when a man in her family dies, unless he was killed in a football game.

### Civilized by the Uganda Railway.

The importance of a highway is not necessarily proportionate to its length. Although the Uganda railway, which now connects the "Pearl of Africa," as Lake Victoria Nyanza is called, with the Indian Ocean, is only five hundred and seventy-two miles long, its existence has been the means of suppressing the slave trade throughout British East Africa. Twenty-seven years ago it took Stanley eight months to travel from sea to lake; two years ago six months were required for the same journey. To-day it takes two and a half days.

Commenting on the great change wrought in the twenty-seven years since his own first Uganda explorations, Stanley tells in the Independent how he climbed the highest peak of a little island in the Nyanza and reflected upon the future: "I seemed to see steamers trailing their dark smoke over the gray waters of the bay, loaded with passengers . . . and the natives of the east coast making blood brotherhood with the natives of the west coast. I seemed to hear church-bells ringing at a great distance, and I hoped and prayed that some day that vision might be realized. In those days Mtesa of Uganda impaled his victims and clubbed his women to death upon the slightest provocation—and all along the shores barbarous people were sighing and thirsting for blood. To-day the converts of Uganda are carrying the gospel to the distant lands of the west; three hundred and twenty churches have been established, with ninety thousand Christian people; there are five hundred children in the Mengo school."

If, as Sir Henry asserts, the lake region has advanced so marvelously during the slow period when the laden porters carried the loads of the missionary and the sugar-chest of the trader up to Uganda, what will be its rate of progress now that Uganda is brought within two and a half days of the sea? To the undaunted services of explorers, the fidelity of missionaries and the sagacity of English administrators the great Uganda railway adds an almost incalculable force in the regeneration of East Africa.

And how came that part of Africa to be explored, and who were the first explorers to accomplish important and permanent results? They were Christian missionaries. First came the great Livingstone. Stanley himself made his first trip into the interior of Africa and began his career as an explorer in the effort to find Livingstone. The story of the great Scotchman's zeal, his devotion to the cause of Christ and his death in the wilderness of the Dark Continent made one of the most eloquent missionary sermons ever preached.—Youth's Companion.

### MONEY MADE IN OX HORNS.

Trade Has Reached Large Proportions From a Small Beginning.

A familiar sight in the business quarter of this city is the Russian horn peddler. The man himself is picturesque, having the strong features, dark skin, long beard and ill-fitting clothes which mark the Slovak, while his wares are always noticeable for their oddity. Sometimes it is the hat rack, consisting of two ox horns beautifully polished and fitted together at the butts upon a small wooden board ready for hanging in a hallway. At another time it is a small three-legged stool, of which each leg is a great horn. Again it is a gun rack, where the hooks are horns, yellow, white, gray, brown and black. If you desire it he will supply you with easy chairs, arm chairs and rockers, of which the entire frames are made of horns. Of similar construction are easels, music racks, picture frames, wall trophies and baby cribs.

The industry was started about fifteen years ago by some poor Russian Jews near the kosher slaughter-house. Before that time the horns were sold with the hoofts to the glue-makers and button manufacturers. They brought but a few cents a pound and the glue buyers had no trouble in getting all the raw material they needed.

The manufacturers first prepared the horns by boiling and using alkalies. Afterward they found they could secure better results by treatment with cold alkaline solutions followed by antiseptics. After the horns have been cleaned they are scraped and polished until they gleam like burnished metal. A few are varnished, but the practice is not recommended by the trade.—New York Evening Post.

### TEACHERS ARE UNDERPAID.

Services of the Chef Valued Above Those of the Educator.

The race is not yet so far advanced in the scale of civilization that men are willing to pay as highly for services that minister to intellectual and spiritual culture as for those that relate to physical and economic well being. There is an imperative urgency about the demand for the latter which causes them to be liberally rewarded. We value the services of the physician and the lawyer more highly than those of the teacher and the clergyman. The expert chef is proverbially better paid than the greatest college president; the successful jockey gets more than the foremost preacher. In fact, the great law of supply and demand is a grotesque failure as a salary regulator, asserts the Boston Transcript. The teachers and preachers ought to start a movement for its repeal.

An effective remedy for the evil of low pay in the teaching profession is not ready at hand. Trade unionism for teachers hardly seems appropriate.

Nothing, indeed, can be expected to work a complete reform here except the slow evolution in human nature, which will create a proper appreciation of the services rendered by this class. But something could be done by raising the standard of requirements for teaching. If more thorough preparation were demanded this would keep out the transients, dilettantes and incompetents who are now the bane of the calling. The oversupply of mediocre talent would be cut off and the average pay would certainly be increased.

### EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

Data Gathered by Yale's Doctor of Physical Culture.

The effects of tobacco on mind and body are of perennial interest to all interested in the health of others. Among recent adverse criticisms of the use of tobacco that of Seaver, director of physical culture at Yale University, is evidently based upon careful observation. He finds by a tabulation of records of the measurements of all the students taken in the Yale gymnasium during nine years that the smokers average fifteen months older than non-smokers, and that their size in every respect, except weight, was inferior. The height of the non-smokers was 7 millimeters greater; their lung capacity 80 cc. greater, and their weight was only 1.4 kilograms less, though over a year younger. The observed rate of growth at this age would lead us to expect that the smokers would surpass the non-smokers by 2 millimeters in height and 100 cc. in lung capacity.

To estimate the effect of tobacco when they reach full maturity on boys from 16 to 25, a comparison was made of the men of one class, which was divided into three groups, the first not using tobacco, the second using it regularly, and the third using it irregularly. During undergraduate life, essentially 3.5 years, the first group grows in weight 10.4 per cent more than the second and 6.6 per cent more than the third; in height the first group grows 24 per cent more than the second and 11 per cent more than the third; in girth of chest the first group grows 26.7 per cent more than the second and 22 per cent more than the third; in capacity of lungs the first group gains 77 per cent more than the second and 49.5 per cent more than the third. Seaver refers to the observations made by Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, in a similar series of measurements of young men, no doubt suggesting to Seaver the possible value of such studies.

It is impossible to determine the effect of tobacco on mental processes, but as giving some indication Seaver mentions that only 5 per cent of the highest scholarship men at Yale used tobacco, and whenever it is desired to secure the highest possible physical and mental working ability, for example, in athletic sports, tobacco is one of the first things forbidden. If the whole period of physical growth is divided into periods of seven or eight years, the third period is devoted to rounding out. At this time the most strenuous mental application is begun and opportunities for recreations are curtailed; at this period also the tobacco habit is usually begun, if at all. As a large part of the functional activity during this rounding-out period pertains to growth, Seaver believes that it is logical to remove the motor depressant influences in order that there may be the greatest possible increase in size and improved activity. This position has been taken by the directors of governmental schools not only in this country, but in Europe. Many private schools have been following their example during the past ten years, and Seaver suggests that other institutions would do well to also take this step.—American Medicine.

### MILLIONS FROM COTTONSEED.

What Was Once Deemed a Nuisance Is Now a Source of Profit.

One of the romances of the census is the story of the cottonseed oil and the millions of dollars it yields annually, where a few years ago the seed was a nuisance, outlawed by the States of the cotton belt. In the Mississippi laws of 1857 was one imposing a fine of \$20 for every day that cottonseed was left around a ginhouse to menace public health.

In 1870 a process for extracting oil from cotton seed had been discovered, and a product worth \$14,000 was realized. What was deemed a nuisance in 1857 continued to prove valuable, through invention, until in the census year of 1900 it gave a return to the mill operators of over \$12,411,000. Cottonseed oil is used on the table, rivaling that of the olive and threatening to drive the latter from the market. The oil also enters into soap and butter making, says the New York Commercial, and is burned in miners' lamps. The hulls are used in making paper, fuel and fertilizer, while enormous quantities of the seed itself find a market as food for cattle.

### English Fakirs in India.

In British India there have been during the last thirty or forty years quite a number of Englishmen who, yielding to some monomania, have adopted the role of fakir and have ended their days as hermits, subjecting themselves to all those dreadful forms of asceticism and of penance practiced by the Indian dervishes.

When a plugged dime is passed on a woman, she agrees with her conscience that it would be a sin to attempt to pass it, but puts it in her purse knowing that some day it will be pushed along when she is not thinking about it.

It never gets you anything to address a stranger as brother.



## SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured. —Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sister of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies. Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written

by Dr. Hartman. The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing." —David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A Pennsylvania man has found a coal mine in his back yard. Mr. Baer may regard this as a case of sacrilege.

A Mississippi man found a jug of gold while demolishing an old building. Queer savings bank, but evidently safe.

Russell Sage has almost arrived at a point from which he is able to see that money isn't everything.

The Yoko woman and the Strong man have been married at last, and this is as good a time as any to forget them.

## Sleeping Volcanoes

A thin, vapory smoke, lazily ascending from its crater may be the only visible sign of life in the sleeping volcano, but within is a raging sea of fire, molten rock and sulphurous gases. Those who make their homes in the peaceful valleys below know the danger and, though frequently warned by the rumblings and quakings, these signs of impending eruption go unheeded.

They are living in fancied security when the giant awakes with deafening roars and they are lost beneath a downpour of heated rock and scalding ashes. Thousands of blood poison sufferers are living upon a sleeping volcano and are taking desperate chances, for under the Mercury and Potash treatment the external symptoms of the disease disappear, and the deluded victim is happy in the belief of a complete cure, but the fires of contagion have only been smothered in the system, and as soon as these minerals are left off will blaze up again. Occasional sores break out in the mouth, a red rash appears on the body, and these warning symptoms, if not heeded, are soon followed by fearful eruptions, sores, copper colored blotches, swollen glands, loss of hair and other sickening symptoms.

Mercury and Potash not only fail to cure blood poison, but cause Mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones, offensive ulcers and inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels.

The use of S. S. S. is never followed by any bad results. It cures without the slightest injury to the system. We offer \$1,000.00 for proof that it contains a mineral of any description. S. S. S. is an antidote for contagious blood poison, and the only radical and permanent cure known. It destroys every atom of the virus and purifies and strengthens the blood and builds up the general health.

We will mail free our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which gives all the symptoms of the disease with full directions for home treatment. Medical advice is furnished by our physicians without charge.

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The stately floorwalker approached the young woman with the blue eyes and baby face who was fluttering a slip of paper between her hands and looking about her with a perplexed expression. "What do you wish for, miss?" he asked, suavely.

"Oh!" said the young woman, with an air of relief. "I want you to cash this check for me. Hurry, please." The floorwalker looked a little embarrassed, for the young woman had an evident air of expecting him to produce the money from somewhere about his person.

"You will have to take it to Mr. Snively and have him O. K. it," he said. "Then take it to the cashier and he will cash it for you. That is Mr. Snively."

"Why, yes!" exclaimed the young woman. "Of course, I remember him." She briskly approached the gentleman indicated and said: "Put your O. K. on this for me, please."

Mr. Snively was looking at her with

mild surprise. "I am afraid you will have to get somebody else to identify you, miss."

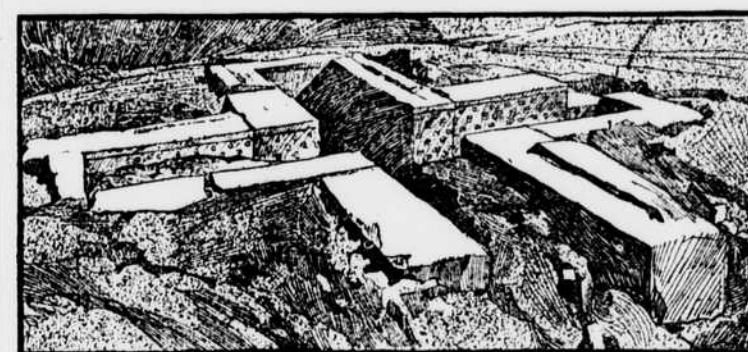
"Why?" "I'm sorry, but I don't know you." "I know. You looked like the man who O. K'd my checks, though. That was why I spoke to you. But then I guess you will do just as well. I don't mind. O. K. it."

She smiled in a dazzling way at him and, whether it was the logic of her reasoning or the smile, Mr. Snively's rather severe expression relaxed into one of weakness, almost amounting to imbecility, and he appended his initials to the check and the young woman walked away in triumph.

"Who was she?" asked the floorwalker. "I don't know," replied Mr. Snively. "But you—"

"Yes." "Well, isn't that rather?" "Of course it is," said Mr. Snively. "But will you tell me what I was to do?" —Cincinnati Enquirer.

### CROSS-SHAPED OLD TOMB OF MEXICO.



Ready for exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History is a model of the remarkable cross-shaped tomb recently unearthed by Marshall H. Staviile in the State of Oaxaca. The model was executed by W. Orchard, chief of the sculptor department.

Mr. Staviile says that this is by far the most elaborate and important burial chamber yet found in the new world, both in size and in beauty of mosaic work. No structures of like character are known in other parts of Mexico or Central America. The finding of a number of skeletons within conclusively points to the fact that it was designed for a tomb of the rulers or the ancient priests connected with the large temples near by.

The following are the dimensions of the tomb: Extreme length from east to west, 32 feet; north to south, 28½ feet; length of the northeast and south arms, 11½ feet; west arm, 11 feet; width of

arms, 5 feet; height of chamber, 7½ feet.

The entrance was at the base of the cross. The surprising feature of the tomb was the mosaic work on the walls. The geometric design was made by the fitting together of small stones of different sizes. The perfect joining of the large blocks of stone on the walls reveal absolute mastery of the stone work of art. There were three different designs in the decoration, which form continuous bands around the chamber.

The method of ornamentation of this tomb is considered to be in direct relationship with the Yucatan ruins, having the same mosaic style of stonework, and it is thought to belong to the same epoch. The tomb is supposed to have been constructed during the reign of one of the ancient monarchs who preceded Montezuma III., about 1491. The locality surrounding the tomb and the near-by Mitla palaces were occupied by the Spaniards soon after the conquest.

### SOME STREET PAVEMENTS.

Streets paved with glass are not by any means unknown. The famous Rue de la Republique at Lyons is a notable example. Here the pavement is laid in glass blocks, eight inches square, which are so symmetrically fitted together as to prevent the possibility of water passing between the interstices. Compressed glass has been used in the construction of a Philadelphia street, with, it is said, admirable results; and not long since a scheme for employing compressed paper for a like purpose was mooted in Russia, says a writer in Tit-Bits.

An Italian nobleman has lately had the courtyard of his palace paved with slabs of marble, granite and other stone, every one of which has been brought from a different land. Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia have all supplied materials for this curious mosaic, which is composed of over 500 pieces, each engraved with the name of the country or state from which it came.

On the occasion of his accession to the throne of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel had one of the roads leading to his palace paved with plates of burnished copper, which, gleaming in the sunshine, had all the effect of the more precious metal, gold. Down this road it was his intention to proceed in royal pomp, but his purpose was unfortunately frustrated by a gang of robbers, who one night overpowered the guards and carried off much of the valuable paving.

Louis XIV. had one of the courts of his palace at Versailles paved with squares of silver, each of which recorded some triumph to the French arms. These surrounded a large tablet of gold, in the center of which the sun—the monarch's favorite emblem—was represented by a dazzling blaze of costly gems. Another court of this most sumptuous dwelling was paved with slabs of jasper, agate and other rare stones.

For the love of his youth, Louise de la Valliere, the same ruler caused to be constructed a lodge whereof the approach was paved with glass mirrors painted with an allegory representing the error and durability of his love.

Passing from the gorgeous to the fantastic, we may mention the strange fancy of a rich Berlin tradesman, who had the walks of the garden that was

attached to his country villa laid down with a number of coffin lids, which he had been at considerable time and expense to collect. They were of all ages and conditions, from the wooden covering for the peasant to the most elaborate metal work designed for noble or prince. On his death some years back his son replaced them with an ordinary gravel and subsequently presented the most valuable to a local museum.

Tombstones are not infrequently employed in different parts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire for the purpose of paving, and a year or so back the inhabitants of the Vale of Belvoir raised a vehement protest against their being used for a pathway leading to the parish church. The local authorities, however, endeavored to excuse themselves on the ground that they had plenty of old gravestones on hand, which if utilized would assuredly save the ratepayers' pocket.

Even more gawdlike, however, is the pavement of Gwandu, Africa, in the making of which over 12,000 human skulls are said to have been employed. The town, which is oval in shape, is girdled by a ring of lofty poles, on the summit of every one of which is placed a skull, while each of the six gates is led up to by a pavement of skulls, which from constant friction gleams like a way of polished ivory.

**Perfectly Natural Explanation.** Kitty—Tell me the truth, Belle; did you scream when he kissed you?

Belle—I should have done so if it had been possible. I didn't scream when he began because I just wanted to see if he had the assurance to do such a thing; while he was in the act of kissing I could not for obvious reasons use for screaming lips that were otherwise employed, and when it was all over a scream would have done no good. —Boston Transcript.

**Exercise.** "See here, John, this automobile of mine looks as if it had had some pretty lively usage. You didn't have it out while I was away, did you?" "Why, yes, so, I did. I was afraid it would get shift standing in the stable so long, an' so I gave it a little lively exercise, d'ye mind, every pleasant day." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After a woman has been a widow six months her neighbors begin to look for weeds on the late lamented grave.

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LCVZ. "Did he marry for love?" "Yes, of money." — Detroit Free Press.

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## HIS BUG ALREADY CLASSIFIED

As the stogie man stood at the end of the bar he chuckled to himself and blew clouds of smoke until the mixer had serious thoughts of sending in a call for the fire department, says the New York Times. Fortunately the broker's clerk and the meek man came in together, and the oracle let it out.

"Got a laugh on that college professor up my way. His regular graft is anatomy, you know; but he makes a side issue of zoology in general—especially insects and bugs. Regular bug hunter—one of these fellows that chase butterflies and such with a young fishnet, and impale the specimens on a big-headed pin, and, as though that wasn't bad enough, insult the poor creatures by writing unpronounceable names under 'em."

"Well, he was returning from church with his family last Sunday when he discovered a new and singular insect on the front door step. He was naturally mighty pleased, and, forming his handkerchief into a net, he pounced down upon and succeeded in capturing it."

"Bring the microscope, children," says he, 'an' tell your ma to hurry; I want her to look at it. I'm sure it belongs to the hemiptera class, and is a new specimen. Here, Charlie, put your eye to the glass and tell me what you see."

"Oh, par, ain't it splendid! It's got four wings, eight eyes, and don't it sparkle! Red and green and yellow—oh, it's getting away, ain't it?"

"Then it isn't dead!" cried the professor, in ecstasy. He's so near-sighted that he passes his next-door neighbor on the street without knowing him. "I wasn't quite sure whether it moved or not. Let me look! Yes, I think after all, it belongs to the genus pentamera—the antenna have that peculiar flexible look; and yet, now that I look again, the eyes seem to indicate that it is a phytocoridae, in which case it will be very destructive to your ma's plants and we must kill it at once. It will be a very valuable addition to our collection. Marla, where's the chloroform?"

"What are you going to do with it?" asked Mrs. Professor. She wouldn't trust him with the paragon without knowing what he was going to do with it, he's so absent-minded.

"Kill this insect as soon as you have examined it."

"Well I guess not," says she, looking with much interest at the new specimen. "I paid \$2 for that insect, as you call it, last week, to wear on my new bonnet, and it must have dropped off when I came in. It belongs to the genus millinerae, and couldn't be any dearer if it had been baked for a century. Science will have to get along without it, professor; it's already classified."

One of the lamentable effects of the illness of King Edward was the revival of the old prophecies by soothsayers, palmisters, astrologers and other professional crooners of mischief. At the best there is too much superstition in the world, and the evil is not likely to be mitigated by tales of the accident of prophecy. When one prophecy is by chance fulfilled the silly world quickly forgets the hundreds that have come to nothing. How strange it is, we hear, that this man's prediction has come true. But how much stranger it would be, with the world full of bunco-steers, if somebody's prediction were not some time verified.

Evidently Lord Dundonald learned something in the Transvaal. He has abolished the sword in Canadian militia.

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### A Marital Confession.

Officer's Wife (fondly)—Do you remember, John, how you used of an evening to hold my hand—"my sweet little roseleaf" you used to call it, you funny boy—for hours and hours? How silly, silly my old boy used to be!"

Old Boy (grumpily)—Nonsense, Jane, don't be stupid! I was always practical and business-like. I did that just to keep you from the piano!

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